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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/945,414	08/31/2001	Tom R. Vandermeijden	3399P066	2722
26529	7590	05/03/2005	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN/PDC 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025			ELAHEE, MD S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2645	

DATE MAILED: 05/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/945,414

Applicant(s)

VANDERMEIJDEN ET AL.

Examiner

Md S. Elahee

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/06/04.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-70 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 69 and 70 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-68 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This action is responsive to an amendment filed 12/06/04. Claims 1-70 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 31-68 have been fully considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-30 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding claims 1 and 20, the Applicant argues on page 2, lines 20-22, "Armanto does not disclose or suggest that a browser in a mobile communication device can receive Caller-ID information from the telephony unit in response to the incoming call". The examiner disagrees with this argument. The applicant didn't claim the limitation "a browser in a mobile communication device" in the body of the claim. In response to applicant's arguments, the recitation "a mobile communication device" has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951). Thus the rejection of the claims in view of Armanto remain.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

4. Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 15, 18, 19 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587).

Regarding claim 1, Armanto teaches a mobile station MS2 (i.e., telephony unit) to process telephony signals and to receive a signal indicating an incoming call over a wireless link, the signal including identifier (i.e., Caller-ID information) (fig.2; col.5, lines 9-17, 54-59, col.6, lines 12-20). (Note; mobile device receives and transmits short message during a call, which contains Caller-ID information display (see fig.3))

Armanto further teaches a PC (i.e., browser) to enable a user to access and navigate hypermedia information, and further to receive the identifier from the mobile station MS2 (i.e., telephony unit) in response to the incoming call and, in response to receiving the identifier, to download short message, www page (i.e., execute a predetermined action) based on the identifier (fig.2; col.6, lines 12-27, col.15, lines 28-33).

Regarding claim 2, Armanto teaches the browser looking up ring tone data previously associated with the Caller-ID information, and wherein the output device is caused to output a ring tone based on the ring tone data (col.6, lines 12-27, col.7, lines 32-47, col.8, lines 25-30). (Note; short message contains ringing tone which is downloaded from the server)

Regarding claim 6, Armanto teaches a memory to store a short message (i.e., local data structure), wherein the action comprises the browser looking up data of a predetermined type in the short message (col.6, lines 12-27, col.7, lines 5-16, 32-47, col.8, lines 25-30).

Regarding claim 7, Armanto teaches the data comprising ring tone data (col.6, lines 12-27, col.7, lines 5-16, 32-47).

Regarding claim 18, Armanto teaches the action comprising the browser signaling the telephony unit to initiate an outgoing call in response to the incoming call (col.5, line 54- col.6, line 27).

Regarding claim 19, Armanto teaches that the incoming call originates from a source, the source having a telephone number, and wherein the outgoing call is placed inherently to a telephone number other than the telephone number of the source (col.5, line 54, col.6, line 27).

Regarding claim 20, Armanto teaches a communications interface to communicate voice and data with a server GTW (i.e., remote site) over a wireless network (fig.2; col.5, line 9-19, 54- col.6, line 27).

Armanto further teaches an output device to output a ring tone indicating an incoming telephone call from a caller (col.7, lines 5-16, 32-47, col.8, lines 25-34).

Armanto further teaches a memory of a PC inherently storing a browser to enable a user of the mobile station MS2 (i.e., mobile telephone) to access hypermedia information stored on a server GTW (i.e., remote processing system) via the wireless network and to navigate the hypermedia information (fig.2; col.6, lines 11- 27, col.15, lines 28-33).

Armanto further teaches a telephony unit of mobile station MS2 to process telephony signals, to receive a signal indicating the incoming telephone call, the signal including identifier

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(i.e., Caller-ID information), and to provide the identifier to the browser (col.5, lines 9-17, 54-59, col.6, lines 12-27, col.7, lines 32-47, col.8, lines 25-30).

Armanto further teaches that the browser uses the identifier to look up ring tone data previously associated with the caller and to provide the ring tone data to the telephony unit, such that the telephony unit causes the output device to output the ring tone based on the ring tone data provided by the browser (col.5, lines 54-59, col.6, lines 12-27, col.7, lines 32-47, col.8, lines 25-30).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 31, 36, 50 and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242).

Regarding claims 31 and 50, Enzmann teaches the browser receiving Caller-ID information associated within an incoming telephone call to the mobile telephone (fig.1; col.1, lines 36-51, col.4, lines 65-67).

Enzmann further teaches the browser automatically executing a predetermined action based on the Caller-ID information, in response to receiving the Caller-ID information (fig.1; col.1, lines 36-51, col.2, lines 8-22, col.4, lines 23-39, col.5, lines 4-15).

Regarding claims 36 and 55, Enzmann teaches a memory to store a short message (i.e., local data structure), wherein the action comprises the browser looking up data of a predetermined type in the short message (col.2, lines 8-22, col.4, lines 23-39, col.5, lines 4-28).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 3 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and in view of Kredo (U.S. Patent No. 6,714,637).

Regarding claims 3 and 28, Armanto teaches that the incoming call originates from a caller and wherein the ring tone data represents a ring tone previously associated with the caller (col.5, lines 9-17, 54-59, col.6, lines 12-20).

However, Armanto fails to teach "the caller is a member of a predefined group of callers, and wherein the ring tone data represents a ring tone previously associated with the group". Kredo teaches that the caller is a member of a predefined group of callers, and wherein the ring tone data represents a ring tone previously associated with the group (col.3, lines 29-33, 42-56, 63-67, col.4, lines 1-6, col.5, lines 8-25). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Armanto to allow the caller as a member of a predefined group of callers, and wherein the ring tone data represents a ring tone previously associated with the group as taught by Kredo. The motivation for the modification is

to have doing so in order to provide distinctive ringing tone to a subscriber for an incoming call from a caller of a predefined group of callers.

9. Claims 4, 5, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and in view of Shnier (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0009184).

Regarding claims 4 and 29, Armanto further teaches that the alert (i.e., ring tone) has inherently an audible pattern previously associated specifically with the caller (pages 7, 8, paragraphs 0059-0062, 0064, 0065).

However, Armanto fails to teach “the caller is a member of a predefined group of callers and the ring tone emulates a sound instrument previously associated with the group of callers”. Shnier teaches that the caller is a member of a predefined group of callers and the ring tone emulates a sound instrument previously associated with the group of callers (fig.3; pages 3, 4, paragraphs 0027-0029, 0031). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Armanto to allow the caller being a member of a predefined group of callers and the ring tone emulating a sound instrument previously associated with the group of callers as taught by Shnier. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to provide distinctive ringing to a caller of a predefined group of callers.

Regarding claims 5 and 30, Armanto fails to teach “the sound instrument is a musical instrument and the audible pattern is a melody”. Shnier teaches that the sound instrument is a musical instrument and the ringing cadence (i.e., audible pattern) is inherently a melody (fig.3; page 3, paragraph 0027). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Armanto to allow the sound instrument being a

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musical instrument and the audible pattern being a melody as taught by Shnier. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to provide melodious ringing to a caller.

10. Claims 8 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and in view of Ho et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0194352).

Regarding claims 8 and 26, Armanto fails to teach “the data is stored in a vCard”. Ho teaches that the data is stored in a vCard (page 3, paragraph 0019). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Armanto to allow the data being stored in a vCard as taught by Ho. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to provide name and office telephone number.

11. Claims 9 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and in view of Stephens (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0023371).

Regarding claims 9, Armanto fails to teach “ring tone data stored in a vCard”. Stephens teaches alert (i.e., ring tone) data stored in a vCard (page 3, paragraph 0019). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Armanto to allow ring tone data stored in a vCard as taught by Stephens. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to provide the traveler with options to make selection.

Regarding claim 27 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 2 and 9.

12. Claims 10, 11, 14, 15 and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and in view of Fleming, III (U.S. Patent No. 6,697,484).

Regarding claim 10, Armanto fails to teach “the browser attempts to locate the data in the memory in response to receiving the Caller-ID information and, if the data is not found in the memory, the browser automatically attempts to obtain the data from a remote server via the wireless link during a subsequent data connection by the browser over the wireless link”. Fleming teaches the browser attempting to locate the alphanumeric identifier (i.e., data) in the memory in response to receiving the Caller-ID information and, if the alphanumeric identifier is not found in the memory, the browser automatically attempts to obtain the alphanumeric identifier from a remote computer (i.e., server) via the wireless link during a subsequent data connection by the browser over the wireless link (fig.1-fig.4; col.3, lines 54-65, col.4, lines 60-64, col.5, lines 12-27, col.6, lines 4-20). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Armanto to allow the browser attempts to locate the data in the memory in response to receiving the Caller-ID information and, if the data is not found in the memory, the browser automatically attempts to obtain the data from a remote server via the wireless link during a subsequent data connection by the browser over the wireless link as taught by Fleming. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to retrieve the alphanumeric identifier associated with originator’s telephone number via the wireless network.

Regarding claims 11 and 15 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 20.

Regarding claim 14, Armanto teaches the browser obtaining data of a predetermined type from a third party network 409 (i.e., remote processing system) via the wireless link (fig.4; pages 7, 8, paragraphs 0059-0061, 0064-0066).

However, Armanto fails to teach “automatically updating the local data structure using the data obtained from the remote processing system”. Fleming teaches automatically updating the local data structure using the alphanumeric identifier (i.e., data) obtained from the remote processing system (fig.1-fig.4; col.3, lines 54-65, col.4, lines 60-64, col.5, lines 12-27, col.6, lines 4-20). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Armanto to allow automatically updating the local data structure using the data obtained from the remote processing system as taught by Fleming. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to retrieve the alphanumeric identifier associated with originator’s telephone number whenever needed.

Regarding claims 23 and 25 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 14.

13. Claims 12 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and in view of Fleming, III (U.S. Patent No. 6,697,484) and further in view of Ho et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0194352).

Regarding claims 12 and 16 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 8.

14. Claims 13 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and in view of Fleming, III (U.S. Patent No. 6,697,484) and further in view of Stephens (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0023371).

Regarding claims 13 and 17 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 9.

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15. Claims 32, 37, 41, 45, 51 and 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587).

Regarding claims 32 and 51, Enzmann does not specifically teach the browser looking up ring tone data previously associated with the Caller-ID information, and wherein the output device is caused to output a ring tone based on the ring tone data. Armanto teaches the browser looking up ring tone data previously associated with the Caller-ID information, and wherein the output device is caused to output a ring tone based on the ring tone data (col.6, lines 12-27, col.7, lines 32-47, col.8, lines 25-30) (Note; short message contains ringing tone which is downloaded from the server). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Enzmann to allow the browser looking up ring tone data previously associated with the Caller-ID information, and wherein the output device is caused to output a ring tone based on the ring tone data as taught by Armanto. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to produce specific ring tone data for a particular caller.

Regarding claims 37, 41, 45 and 56, Enzmann does not specifically teach the data comprising ring tone data. Armanto teaches the data comprising ring tone data (col.6, lines 12-27, col.7, lines 5-16, 32-47). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Enzmann to allow the data comprising ring tone data as taught by Armanto. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to produce distinctive ringing tone data for different callers.

16. Claims 33 and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and further in view of Kredo (U.S. Patent No. 6,714,637).

Regarding claims 33 and 52 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 3.

17. Claims 34, 35, 53 and 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and further in view of Shnier (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0009184).

Regarding claims 34 and 53 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 4.

Regarding claims 35 and 54 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 5.

18. Claims 38, 46, 57 and 65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Ho et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0194352).

Regarding claims 38, 46, 57 and 65 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 8.

19. Claims 39, 47 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Stephens (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0023371).

Regarding claims 39, 47 and 58 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 9.

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20. Claims 40 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Fleming, III (U.S. Patent No. 6,697,484).

Regarding claims 40 and 59 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 10.

21. Claims 42 and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and in view of Fleming, III (U.S. Patent No. 6,697,484) and further in view of Ho et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0194352).

Regarding claims 42 and 61 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 12.

22. Claims 43, 62 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587) and in view of Fleming, III (U.S. Patent No. 6,697,484) and further in view of Stephens (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0023371).

Regarding claims 43, 62 and 66 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 13.

23. Claims 44, 60, 63 and 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Fleming, III (U.S. Patent No. 6,697,484) and further in view of Armanto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,094,587).

Regarding claims 44 and 63 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 14.

Regarding claims 60 and 64 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 11.

24. Claims 48, 49, 67 and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Enzmann et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,687,242) and in view of Burnett (U.S. Patent No. 6,839,424)

Regarding claims 48 and 67, Enzmann does not specifically teach the action comprising the browser signaling the telephony unit to initiate an outgoing call in response to the incoming call. Burnett teaches the action comprising the call handler 12 (i.e., browser) signaling the callback handler 27 (i.e., telephony unit) to initiate an outgoing call in response to the incoming call (fig.1; col.5, line 52- col.6, line 11). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Enzmann to allow the browser signaling the telephony unit to initiate an outgoing call in response to the incoming call as taught by Burnett. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to return a call to the calling party at different telephone number.

Regarding claims 49 and 68, Enzmann does not specifically teach that the incoming call originates from a source, the source having a telephone number, and wherein the outgoing call is placed to a telephone number other than the telephone number of the source. Burnett teaches that the incoming call originates from a source, the source having a telephone number, and wherein the outgoing call is placed to a telephone number other than the telephone number of the source (fig.1; col.5, line 52- col.6, line 11). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Enzmann to allow the incoming call originating from a source, the source having a telephone number, and wherein the outgoing call is placed to a telephone number other than the telephone number of the source as taught by

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Burnett. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to return a call to the calling party at different telephone number other than the source telephone number so that caller can be available without any inconvenience.

Reasons for Allowance

25. Claims 69 and 70 are allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding claim 69, Examiner's newly discovered references, Armanto and Hayashi fail to teach if the ring tone data associated with the Caller-ID information of an incoming telephone call is not stored in the contact database of the mobile telephone, then waiting to establish a data connection with a remote server via the wireless network, and after establishing the data connection, automatically requesting the ring tone data from the remote server via the wireless network, receiving the ring tone data via the wireless network, and storing the ring tone data in the contact database in association with the Caller-ID information. Claim 70 is dependent on claim 69.

Conclusion

26. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Vesikivi et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0003935) teach System and method for person-to-person messaging with a value-added service, White et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2005/0049002) teach Audio system and method, Makela et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,501,967) teach Defining of a telephone's ringing tone, Pardo (U.S. Patent No. 6,266,539) teach Telephone docking station for personal digital assistant, Kim (U.S. Patent No. 6,882,860) teach Method for issuing a incoming call alert according to service options in a composite cellular terminal and Yach et al. (U.S. Pub.

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No. 2002/0128036) teach Advanced voice and data operations in a mobile data communication device.

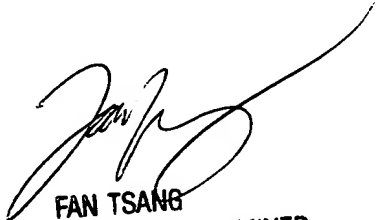
27. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Md S. Elahee whose telephone number is (571) 272-7536. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Fri from 8:30am to 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

M.E.

MD SHAFIUL ALAM ELAHEE
April 28, 2005


FAN TSANG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600